THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1829. NO. 21.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

ON SALE

At the City Auction Room,

No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles*, *Sad-Irons*,
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
ALSO
300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco.
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

Front, beween Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829.—tf.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR.

Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's,)

WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories*, *Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

April 23—tf

English Reader and Vocabulary.

THE subscribers have recently published Bentley's revised and improved edition of the English Reader; with the addition of a Vocabulary annexed to the work; containing all the words used in the English Reader, *divided*, *accented*, *defined*, and the part of speech annexed; arranged in *alphabetical* order; adapted to the orthography and *pronunciation of Walker*: with a *Key* representing the different sounds of the vowels referred to by the figures:—To which is added a catalogue of the *proper names* contained in the English Reader, pronounced according to Mr. Walker's rules for the pronunciation of proper names:—Likewise a general *summary* of the *Globe*; containing a list of the different *countries*, and their population, the number of *square miles*; the number of *inhabitants* to each square mile; the *chief cities*, the form of *government* and prevailing *religion*.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Oct 17—tf

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.

Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

GEORGE GOLDER,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs John Dillon & Son,
Mr. James Raguet,
J. S. Copeland,
D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*
K'Kee Clark & Co.
Richard Bowen,
Mason & M'Donough,
John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia*
Col. Noah Zane,
Knox & M'Kee;
Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*
A. Golder,—*Baltimore*
Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.

January 27, 1829.—1y.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 105 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone

MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh,

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo.

Steam Mill Flour, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh Steam Mill FLOUR;
40,000 lbs. pig LEAD, from Fever River;
5,000 lbs. bar LEAD;
15,000 lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers;

For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.

July 21, 1839.

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. In two volumes. "For a light, free, flowing, and truly feminine style, we know not where to look for Mrs. Charles Gore's equal among living female writers, or her superior among dead ones. She is a charming writer, and one who will not easily find a rival, except in—herself. In other words, she, and she only, is the writer who can make us forget the pleasure which we have received from these 'Romances of Real Life.'"—*Court Jour.*

Just received and for sale by
HOLDSHIP & SON.

Sept. 18.—tf.

WALLACE & BEGGES,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS

No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,

Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY

FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire—

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores, and other Buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon the land or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163 1-2 Chestnut-street, third door below Fifth-street, either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—3mo

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny Town

August 25, 1826—tf

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WARE HOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3—tf Agent. P. M. A.

PROVISIONS, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh FLOUR,
50,000 pounds BACON.
100 barrels WHISKEY,
100 do prime PORK,
100 do MACKEREL,
75 hhds. }
100 bls. } SUGAR,
100 bales COTTON.
few casks Muskrat Skins, just received from Fever River,

For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.

July 17, 1829.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY, } *Commiss'nrs.*
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN.

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

SHOES & LEATHER.

JAMES H. DAILY

NO. 75, WOOD STREET,

Has just received a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.

ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*

LEATHER,

Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23—tf t.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—ttf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices*,

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.
On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.
No. 26 Wood-street, }
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829. }

Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS.

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 23, 1829.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

J. HANSON,

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,
No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable

British, French, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia*, *New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28—tf.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS, }
ISAAC LIGHTNER, } Assignees of
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Cheap Hardware.

THE subscribers being about to remove from this place, are selling off their stock, comprising a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. for cash or approved acceptances. A large number of the goods are entirely new, having been imported into the city of Philadelphia only last month, where they were bought at the lowest possible rates. Country merchants and others, will therefore have an opportunity of making their purchases at very reduced prices, by calling on the subscribers, who are anxious to close their business forthwith.

JAMES H. CRESSON & Co.
67 Wood-street, Pittsburgh.

Sept. 11, 1829.—w3m

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

THE METROPOLITAN;

OR, CATHOLIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Jesus Christ yesterday, and to-day: and he is the same forever.—HEB. xiii. 9.

"Hanc Fidem quem nunc habemus omnes Fideles qui nos præcesserunt a priscis temporibus habuerunt."—LANEFRANC CONTR. BERENG.

"*The faith which we profess, was held by all the faithful who have preceded us from the earliest times.*"

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, dedicated to Religion and Literature, is about to be issued from this Metropolis. The circumstances under which it takes its origin, are of a nature, at once, to promise it success, and secure its continuance. Approved by the Most Rev. Archbishop—depending on the exertions, science and talents of the Clergy of Maryland, and of the Union, it cannot fail to be conducted in an able and interesting manner. Differing in its character from those religious papers which have already been established, it will neither interfere with their design, nor tend, in any way, to impede their circulation. Its object is, indeed, the same: the dispersion of truth—the dissemination of knowledge—and the vindication of those doctrines and usages of the Church, which have been, and are still, not unfrequently, misrepresented. In pursuing this object, it will be necessary to have recourse to arguments and facts: which, while they strengthen the tenets of the Catholic Church, must tend to the refutation of those of all others. But while these arguments and facts are appealed to, it shall be done with mildness and forbearance, conformably to the spirit of true Charity, on which Religion is essentially founded. The Metropolitan will be divided into four heads, viz:—Religious, Literary, Miscellaneous, Poetical. It will be published monthly in Baltimore, by P. Blenkinsop—the first number will appear in January, 1830. It will be printed in 8vo. on good paper, and forwarded to subscribers through the Post Office. Terms $4 per annum—payable half yearly in advance.

November 17, 1829.—4tw

☞NEW FUR AND CAP STORE,

No. 66 Wood Street, 3d door above Fourth.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened the above Store, and has now on hand a large assortment of

CAPS,

Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. The following form a part of the Stock, viz:—Sup. Dyed Otter, Dyed Fur Seal, Nat'l do. Dyed Muskrat, Patent Leather, Morocco, Dyed Rackoon, Dyed and Natural Nutria, Black Hair Seal, Grey do., Cloth, Leopard Seal, &c. &c. CAPS. Misses' Chinchilla, Fur Seal, and Muskrat TURBANS. *.*FUR COLLARS, TOBACCO POUCHES, and Patent Leather STOCKS.

LILLIBRIDGE'S PATENT

COMPOSITION HINGE STOCKS.

JOHN SIBBET.

N. B.—Country Merchants supplied on the most reasonable terms. ☞FURS and SKINS BOUGHT, or taken in exchange.

October 6—6t.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

☞ Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
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Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
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AARON BROAD,
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JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water Street. Sept. 25.—3mo.

Poetry.

From a London paper.

THE BURIAL OF COLUMBUS.*

It was no kingly pall.—
No purple and gold, like an evening cloud,
On which the sun hath in glory bow'd,
Bow'd from his jewell'd hall:
But the banner and bending plume,
The censer and rich perfume,
Were of that One, whose high renown
Were foully changed for a throne and crown.

Trial and toil were o'er;
Anguish and Hate, and the withering scowl
Of hot-tongued Malice, and Anger's howl,
Were still as the Dead Sea shore—
Oh, Fame! this was thy victor hour,
Earn'd not by spear or arm of power,
Nor bloody wreath, nor crimson brand—
Curses and glory, hand in hand.

Unfold the page of Time,
And the dust of ages sweep away:
Behold the past, like a full-orb'd day,
Burns on in its pomp sublime—
Glimmers the spear like twilight star,
Wave the white plumes like foam afar
On the deep sea as the sun just flings
Unto it his golden offerings.

They bear him to his grave—
Him who had sail'd the untravell'd deep,
And found where furious whirlwinds sweep,
A world across the wave.
Mournful I gaze upon the throng
That bears the solemn bier along;
And the sad scene appears to me
A foul, unhallowed mockery.

Spirit! I call on thee—
Spirit! in whose great heart was furl'd,
E'en as a scroll, a viewless world—
O, Spirit! reply to me.
First on the western shores thy feet
Felt the blue waves in homage meet;
O'er mighty realms and isles unknown,
Had thy banners, first of mortals, flown.

Thou gav'st them all—to whom?
Crown'd of Alhambra! thy sceptred shade,
Could it again the world invade,
Start from its gilded tomb,
'Twould blush to own the gift he gave,
By thee recorded on his grave,†
In letters time will ne'er erace—
His trophy and thine own disgrace.

Crown'd dust! and where art thou?
And where is the man whose life supplied
Worlds unto thee, whilst the king denied
The wreath to bind his brow?
King of the heartless heart! his name
Burns in the red right hand of Fame,
'Tis stamp'd upon the Ocean vast,
Grav'd on the Future by the Past.

Death was to him but life!
He on triumphing wing the while
Fled all thy treachery, all thy guile,
The base, ignoble strife.
But o'er his bier the plumes that shone
Had loftier glory than thine own;
Fame's mighty orb was o'er him spread,
Brightening the relics of the dead,
And Memory, as she rolls in pride
The perish'd pomp of years aside,
Beholds upon the surge, the surf,
His glorious presence marching forth,
One foot on Calpe's summit hoar,
The other on Veragua's shore;
"Lo, a new world!" the hero cried,
He found it, gave it thee, and died;
Whilst thou, dishonor'd, sceptred knave,
Gave, and 'twas all thou gav'st—a Grave!

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* See Irving's Life of Columbus.

† "For Leon and Castile Columbus found a new world."

Miscellany.

From a London paper.

A very interesting work, in three volumes, called *Stories of Waterloo*, has just been published, from which we extract the following correct and effective description of the evening after the dreadful battle:—

———wander o'er this bloody field,
To book our dead, and then to bury them;
To sort our nobles from our common men;
For many—
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood.
Shakspeare's Henry V.

The last gleam of fading sunshine fell upon the rout of Waterloo. The finest army, for its numbers, that France had ever embattled in a field, was utterly defeated; and the dynasty of that proud spirit for whom Europe was too little, was over.

Night came, but it brought no respite to the shattered army of Napoleon; and the moon rose upon the "broken host," to light the victors to their prey. The British, forgetting their fatigue, pressed on the rear of the flying enemy; and the roads, covered with the dead and dying, and obstructed by broken equipages and deserted guns, became almost impassable to the fugitives, and hence the slaughter from Waterloo to Genappe was frightful. But wearied with blood (for the French throwing away their arms to expedite their flight, offered no resistance,) and exhausted with hunger and fatigue, the British relaxed gradually, and at Genappe ceased altogether. The infantry bivouacked for the night around the farm houses of Callion and Belle Alliance, and the light cavalry, some miles further on, halted and abandoned the work of death to their fresher and more sanguinary allies. Nothing, indeed, could surpass the desperate and unrelenting animosity of the Prussians towards the French. Repose and plunder were sacrificed to revenge. The memory of the former defeat, insult, and oppression, now produced a dreadful retaliation, and overpowered every feeling of humanity. The *væ victis* was pronounced, and thousands besides those who perished in the field, fell that night beneath the Prussian lance and sabre. In vain a feeble effort was made by the French to barricade the streets of Genappe and interrupt the progress of the conquerors. Blucher forced the passage with his cannon, and so entirely had the defeat of Waterloo extinguished the spirit and destroyed the discipline of the remnant of Napoleon's army, that the wild hurra of the pursuers, or the very blast of a Prussian trumpet, became the signal for flight and terror.

But, although the French army had ceased to exist as such, and now (to use the phrase of a Prussian officer) exhibited rather the flight of a scattered horde of barbarians, than the retreat of a disciplined body, never had it, in the proudest days of its glory, shown greater devotion to its leader, or displayed more desperate and unyielding bravery, than during the long and sanguinary battle of the 18th. The plan of Buonaparte's attack was worthy of his martial renown: it was unsuccessful; but let this be ascribed to the true cause—the heroic and enduring courage of the troops and the man to whom he was opposed. Wellington without that army, or that army without Wellington, must have fallen beneath the splendid efforts of Napoleon.

While a mean attempt has been made to lower the military character of that great warrior, who is now no more, those who would libel Napoleon rob Wellington or half his glory. It may be the proud boast of England's hero, that the subjugator of Europe fell before him, not in the wane of his genius, but in the full possession of those martial talents which placed him foremost in the list of conquerors—leading that very army which had overthrown every power that had hitherto opposed it, now perfect in its discipline, flushed with recent success, and confident of approaching victory.

At Genappe, and not, as generally believed, at La Belle Alliance, Wellington and Blucher met after the battle. The moment and spot were fitting for the interview of conquerors. To Blucher's fresher troops the task of an unabating pursuit was entrusted, and Wellington, at midnight, returned to [illegible] the crimson field which that day had consummated his military glory. 'Twas said that he was deeply affected, as, "by the pale moonlight," he unwillingly surveyed the terrible scene of slaughter he passed by, and that he bitterly lamented a victory which had been achieved at the expence of many personal friends, and thousands of his gallant soldiery.

When the next sun rose, the field of battle presented a tremendous spectacle of carnage. Humanity shudered at the view, for mortal suffering in its terrible variety was frightfully exhibited. The dead lay there in thousands—with them human pain and agony were over; but with them a multitude of maimed wretches were intermingled, mutilated by wounds and tortured by thirst and hunger. A few short hours had clapsed, and those who but yesterday had careered upon the plain of Waterloo, in the full pride of life and manhood, were stretched upon the earth; and many who had led the way to victory, who with exulting hearts had cheered their colder comrades when they quailed, were laid upon the field in helpless wretchedness.

Nor was war's misery confined to man. Thousands of wounded horses were strewn over this scene of slaughter. Some lay quietly on the ground, cropping the grass within their reach; some with deep moaning expressed their sufferings; while others, maddened with pain,

"Yerk'd out their armed heels at their dead masters,
Killing them twice."

When day came, and it was possible to send relief to the wounded, many circumstances tended to retard the welcome succor. The great road to Brussels, from heavy rains, and the incessant passage of artillery and war equipages, was so much cut up, as to materially retard the carriages employed to bring the wounded from the field. Dead horses and abandoned baggage choked the causeway, and rendered the efforts of Belgic humanity both slow and difficult. Up to the very gates of Brussels, "war's very worst results" were visible. The struggles of expiring nature had enabled some to reach the city. Many, however, had perished in the attempt; and dying on the road side, covered the causeway with their bodies. Pits, rudely dug, and scarcely moulded over, received the corpses, which daily became more offensive from the heat; and the same sod, at the verge of the forest, covered "the horse and his rider."

When such evidence of destruction was apparent at a distance from the field, what a display of devastation the narrow theatre of yesterday's conflict must have presented! Fancy may conceive it; but description must necessarily be scanty and imperfect. On the small surface of two square miles, it was ascertained that 50,000 men and horses were lying! The luxurious crop of ripe grain which had covered the field of battle was reduced to litter, and beaten into the earth; and the surface, trodden down by the cavalry, and furrowed deeply by cannon-wheels, was strewn with many a relic of the fight. Helmets and cuirasses, shattered fire-arms and broken swords; all the variety of military ornaments; lancer caps and Highland bonnets, uniforms of every color, plume and pennon, musical instruments, the apparatus of artillery, drums, bugles; but, good God! why dwell on the harrowing picture of "a foughten field?"—each and every ruinous display bore a mute testimony to the misery of such a battle.

Could the melancholy appearance of a field of death be heightened, it would be by witnessing the researches of the living amidst its desolation for the objects of their love. Mothers and wives and children for days were occupied in that mournful duty; and the confusion of the corpses, friend and foe intermingled as they were, often rendered the attempt at recognizing individuals difficult, and in some cases impossible.

In many places the dead lay four deep upon each other, marking the spot some British square had occupied, when exposed for hours to the murderous fire of a French battery. Outside, lancer and cuirassier were scattered thickly on the earth. Madly attempting to force the serried bayonets of the British, they had fallen in the bootless essay, by the musketry of the inner files. Further on you traced the spot where the cavalry of France and England had encountered. Chasseur and hussar were intermingled; and the heavy Norman horse of the Imperial Guard were interspersed with the grey chargers which had carried Albyn's chivalry. Here the Highlander and tirailleur lay, side by side, together; and the heavy dragoon, with "green Erin's" badge upon his helmet, was grappled in death with the Polish lancer.

On the summit of the ridge, where the ground lay cumbered with dead, and trodden fetlock-deep in mud and gore, by the frequent rush of rival cavalry, the thick-strewn corpses of the Imperial Guard pointed out the spot where the last effort of Napoleon had been defeated. Here, in column, that favored corps, on whom his last chance rested, had been annihilated. The advance and repulse of the guard was traceable by a mass of fallen Frenchmen. In the hollow below, the last struggles of France had been vainly made.—The old guard, when the middle battalions had been forced back, attempted to meet the British, and afford time for their disorganized companions to rally. Here the British left, which had converged upon the French centre, had come up; and here the bayonet had closed the contest.

It was at the first light of morning that a solitary party were employed in the place we have described, examining the dead, who there lay thickly. They were no plunderers; one, wrapped in a cloak, directed the researches of the rest, who seemed acting under the stranger's control, and from their dress appeared to be Belgian peasants. Suddenly, the muffled person uttered a wild cry, and rushing over a pile of corpses, hurried to a spot where a soldier was seated beside a fallen officer. Feeble as his own strength was, he had exerted it to protect the wounded man.—His musket was placed beside him for defence, and his own sufferings seemed forgotten in his solicitude for the person he was watching. The noise occasioned by the hasty approach of the muffled stranger roused the wounded officer; he feebly raised his head, "It is herself!" he faintly muttered; and next moment sunk in the arms of Lucy Davidson!

From a Portsmouth [Eng.] Paper, of Oct. 13.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Death of Mr. Hervey.—On Tuesday, the 9th June last, Mr. Hervey received a slight wound in the cheek from a house-dog, which he kept chained in the yard; but the hurt was so trifling that no notice was taken of it at the time. The following morning Mr. Hervey went forward to the dog to caress and fondle him, as frequently was his custom to do, when the animal immediately seized him by the fleshy part of the arm, inflicting a sad, painful wound: and it was with the greatest difficulty and exertion that Mr. Hervey could extricate himself from the dog, as the animal continued to hold fast by the first gripe he had taken. Being now apprehensive that all was not right, Mr. Hervey lost no time in repairing to Belfast, and waiting on Dr Purdou, until his arm healed up, and he apparently began to think that the danger was not so great as he at first apprehended. The dog had been killed immediately after biting him, so that it was not actually ascertained whether the animal was in a rabid state or not. Mr. Hervey at length began to relax in the regularity with which he had been wont to take the medicine.

Nothing particular occurred till the first of September, twelve weeks from the day he received the first wound. On that day, feeling ill, he sent for Dr. O'Neill, of Comber, who communicated to his friend Mr. Miller, his decided opinion that Mr. Hervey had all the symptoms of confirmed hydrophobia. Mr. Miller then sat down by his bedside, and tried to sooth him as well as he possibly could; but he shook his head and replied, "No, Miller, I am no child; I know my fate is sealed, but the will of God be done!" He could talk of water without the smallest concern; but he seemed totally at a loss to account for the appearance of it giving him so much uneasiness and horror.

Having put his hand to his chin, and found his beard long, he asked Mr. Miller if he thought he could shave himself. Mr. Miller, fearing that his hand would not be steady enough, proposed that the operation should be done by another person.—The application of the soap to the face of the patient made him shudder with involuntary dread; but after preparing himself, and shutting his eyes, he was at last able to allow the operation to proceed. Mr. M'Cullough and Mr. Miller remained with him during the night. He tried to take some milk, but when it was placed before him he felt a slight shock on touching it. He was at length able to take two or three sips; when suddenly raising himself up in bed, and speaking very rapidly, he said he was choking, and cried out for a door to be opened; but no sooner was this done, than he exclaimed, "Oh! shut—shut—shut—the air—I cannot bear it!" He shortly afterwards took some morphine dropped on sugar. In a few minutes more, he called for one of his friends, and requested him to hold his head that he might try to sleep. Mr. Miller complied; but in about three minutes afterwards he was seized with a spasm, accompanied by horrid and terrific distortions of countenance. Mr. Miller rushed from the bed in an agony of horror, and only had strength sufficient to tell Mr. M'Cullough to take his place.—Instantly Mr. Hervey jumped up in bed, crying to his horror-struck and almost paralysed friends, "I see you, boys—I see you, boys!" and then, as it were mastering his excruciating agony by a powerful effort, he continued in a calm but scarcely less terrific tone, "It is all over—call the house—send for a doctor." His friends gazed in speechless horror for a few seconds; and the silence was at last broken by the unfortunate sufferer, who, observing that they were making a movement as if to leave the room, called out, "Miller, Miller, do not leave me—be a man; 'tis over, and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." His friends being somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered "above stairs," and desired Mr. M. to call them.

When that gentleman left the room, Mr. Hervey said to Mr. M'Cullough that he would come out of the bed. This Mr. M'Cullough protested against; and the other immediately replied, "You are right, but for God's sake do not leave me. I am perfectly in my senses; but oh! that dreadful moment is beyond the power of man to bear. If you leave me, I cannot prevent myself from jumping out of the window. His friend assured him he would not leave him, and requested him to lie down. He replied with much vehemence, "Oh! do not ask me, do not ask," but immediately adding, "sure you are not afraid of me? indeed, you need not be afraid;" and on his protesting he was not, he held out his hand with an affectionate look. "Shake hands with me," said he; and then, grasping Mr. M'Cullough's hand, he blessed him. In a moment he became perfectly calm; his voice resuming its usual tone, and his countenance its wonted serenity. By this time Mr. Miller had returned from sending for the doctor, and awakening the inmates of the house. Calmly and collectedly the sufferer then addressed his friend: "I did not expect this so soon. I thought I should have a little more warning. I knew it was to come, but I did not expect it till to-morrow." His aunt and a young lady also came into the room. He shook them both affectionately by the hand, and said, "I would be glad to kiss you, but dare not, for fear of consequences." During one of the intervals, hearing his watch tick on the table, he said, "Is not that my watch?" On being told that it was, he called one of his friends forward, to whom he expressed himself under many obligations. "Here my dear friend," said he, "take this watch and wear it as a memento of your friend, poor John Hervey; and when you have occasion to look how time passes, sometimes think of me, and the circumstances under which I give you this memorial of my friendship." He made several beautiful prayers, and then asked Mr. Reid, a young clergyman who was present, and of whom he expressed a very high opinion, to pray with him. This was immediately complied with. He spoke of a young friend who died about three years ago, to whom he was very much attached.

The fits now became more frequent, and he requested Mr. M'Cullough and Mr. Miller to hold his hands. Every attack now continued longer, and appeared more severe. At half past one o'clock, he said he felt a curious sensation—it was in his limbs, as if he were pricked with the finest needles—a pricking, as if the finest silver-barbed arrows were darting through every portion of his body; he said, it was altogether a most delightful sensation. His nerves became more sensitive.—The least noise in the room—a change in the light of a candle—the moving of a shadow on the wall—a relaxation or compression of the hands of those that held him, gave him the most excruciating pain, and he would exclaim, with a heart-rending voice, that it was cruel so to use him.—Shortly after this, the saliva began to make a noise in his throat; he lost his voice; but he showed, by significant gestures, that he was perfectly aware of all that was passing around him. As the fits came on him, he appeared to place himself in that position as if he wished to rest on his head and heels, while his body moved quickly up and down, accompanying such motion with an agonizing groan. These fits at length ceased, and he lay from ten to fifteen minutes so stiff that all except those in the bed-room with him supposed he was either dead or dying. Suddenly, with a voice loud and strong, as if in perfect health, he exclaimed, 'here boys, do your duty.' The awful moment which he had dreaded, and vainly hoped to escape, had come. He instantly became dreadfully convulsed; every muscle was distended to the utmost stretch, while the spasms, commencing at the stomach, seemed to roll up like a large mass to his throat, where the breath rattled hideously, as if vainly seeking a vent. Mr. M'Cullough and Mr. Miller immediately seized his wrist, while the Rev. Mr. Reid laid himself down across him. He struggled dreadfully, and appeared to wish to get himself out of bed. He screamed with the most appalling agony, and called for Dr. O'Neal to cut his jugular vein. He besought his friends about him to put an end to his horrible torments, if they had the smallest spark of pity remaining in them. Some of his laborers came in and assisted in holding him down. So intolerable was the dreadful agony of the sufferer, that he threatened to bite those who held him, if they did not kill him or let him up.

Fearing that the courage of the men might fail, Mr. Miller called on them to remain firm, if they valued their existence. Upon hearing this, the tortured sufferer exclaimed, "Miller, you savage, I will never forgive you!" He continued beseeching those about him alternately, to put an end to his pain; when, finding all ineffectual, he cried out, "If ever the soul be allowed to haunt those who have done them wrong, I will return and torment you all." He then ceased shouting, but three or four times he was heard to say in an under tone, "Severe, terrible!" in a manner that showed he was perfectly sensible, though the agony in the height of the paroxysm was too great for even man in his senses to bear. His voice began to change, as if suffocating; he could articulate nothing, but he frequently pressed the hands of his friends as if intimating his gratitude for their having fulfilled the arduous task he assigned them. At twenty minutes to four, squeezing the hand of one of his friends, and breathing his name, he expired.

From the Liverpool Chronicle of Oct. 17th.

FURTHER AND MORE INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

Saturday—Fifth day.—It had been arranged; that the London engine was to start this morning, and accordingly, at the appointed hour, the engine was weighed, and the load assigned to it by the judges. The steam was got up in 54 minutes from the time of lighting the fire. The engine went one trip by way of rehearsal, when the accidental explosion of a small copper tube caused a delay until it could be repaired: by the time matters were adjusted, it was considered too late to commence the running with a view to a decision. Between the occurrence and the repair of this little mishap, Mr. Stephenson's locomotive engine was run twice down the course and back, making in all seven miles. The boilers were filled, the steam got up, and all load was taken off from behind, including even the tender-carriage with the water tank.—Thus stripped for the race, The Rocket was started off, and performed the seven miles in the incredibly short space of fourteen minutes, being at the rate of thirty miles an hour. This was a highly interesting exhibition, and gave universal satisfaction.

When The Rocket had run, The Novelty started in order to make a fair experiment of her power, her load being attached, Mr. Vignoles, the engineer, who rode on The Novelty, and timed it, has given the following record of the weights and performance of that engine:—

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Weight of the engine, as ascertained from Pickford's receipt for its carriage per canal from London	2	15	0	0
Water in the boiler, 45 gallons of 282 cubic inches, say 10 lbs. per gallon	0	4	0	2
Weight of the water-tank and stays	0	2	2	0
Water in the tank, 20 cubic feet at 62 lbs.	0	11	0	10
Coke baskets, and sacks	0	0	0	20
Four bushels of coke at 42 lbs.	0	1	2	0
Total weight of working power, including its compliment of fuel and water	3	14	1	6
Persons on the engine—Mr. J. Braithwaite, 10 3-4 stone, Capt. Ericson, 12 stone, and Engineman, 12 stone	0	4	0	10
Persons on the wagons—Mr. Vignoles, nine stone, Mr. A. Braithwaite, 14 stone, Mr. S. Braithwaite, 13 stone, and Mr. Cooper, 11 1-2 stone	0	5	3	21
Load assigned by the judges	6	2	0	0
Total weight of the engine and load	10	6	1	9

Diameter of each of the cylinders of the engine, 6 inches; length of the stroke, 12 inches; diameter of the wheels, 4 feet 2 1-10th inches; pressure not to exceed 50 lbs. per square inch.

The engine was brought up near the starting-post, a few minutes before three o'clock; and the rate of its speed, loaded as above detailed, is recorded in the following tables, in which the time indicates the moment of her passing each post.—The distance between posts 1 and 2, and between posts 8 and 9, is only one furlong, (220 yards,) being the space allowed to acquire and check the engines' velocity, after and previous to turning; the distance between all the other posts, is precisely a quarter of a mile, (440 yards.)

EASTWARD TRIP.

H. M. S.			Strokes per minute.
2 59 10	—starting-post	1	
2 59 51	—judges' tent	2	120
3 0 50	—bridge mark	3	
3 0 36	—grand stand post	4	140
3 2 22	—quarter post	5	
3 3 5	—quarter post	6	140
3 3 47	—ten mile post	7	
3 4 30	—judges' post	8	142
3 4 57	—turning post	9	

Pressure always under 50 lbs. per square inch.

The engine went off from the starting-post at the rate of 12 miles an hour, and her velocity rapidly increased during the whole trip.

By the above it will be seen, that the distance between the 9 and 10 mile marks was performed in 3 minutes and 6 seconds, and the mile between the quarter post, near the grand stand, and the judges' tent at the eastern end of the course, was run in 2 minutes and 54 seconds, while the last half mile was performed in 85 seconds, being at the rate of 21 1-6th miles per hour. The whole time between the tents of the judges at each end, being exactly 1 1-2 mile, was performed in 4 minutes and 30 seconds, being at the rate of 17 1-2 miles per hour.

The gentleman at the brake of the wheel not being sufficiently experienced, the engine was not checked so soon as it ought to have been on the return, and went beyond the level part of the road, not being stopped until it had got some yards down the eastern inclined plane: upwards of 2 1-2 minutes were lost in consequence. On returning, the following was the record of the

WESTWARD TRIP.

H. M. S.			Strokes per minute.
3 8 7	—starting post	9	
3 8 49	—judges' tent	8	110
3 9 50	—ten mile post	7	
3 10 49	—quarter post	6	110
3 11 49	—quarter post	5	
3 12 49	—grand stand post	4	110
3 13 47	—bridge mark	3	
3 14 43	—judges' tent	2	110
3 15 28	—starting post	1	

Pressure always under 50lbs. per square inch.

The following calculation was made by Mr. Vignoles and by Mr. Price of Neath Abbey:

The maximum No. of strokes was 142 per minute, while 440 yards were traversed in 43 seconds. Diameter of wheels, 40.1 inches—circumference, 157.4 inch. 157.4 × 142 equal to 621 yards, being the velocity per minute of the circumference of the wheel, or 21 miles, and 300 yards per hour. Then as 60 seconds : 621 yards : 43 seconds : 445 yards.

Thus the calculated distance of the run (considering the wheel as a perambulator) agrees, within 5 yards, with the space actually passed over, and this difference may arise from the most trifling inaccuracy of noting the time, a quarter of a second at each end being sufficient to produce this discrepancy, so that it may fairly be concluded, that there was no slipping of the wheels at a velocity of nearly twenty-two miles an hour with a load. It should be remembered, that this experiment was made on a dead level, and that the rails could not be said to be wet, although, from the appearance of the morning, they might be called damp.

On returning, the speed was slackened, and it will be perceived, that the rate was nearly uniform. The whole distance of 1 1-2 mile, between the tents of the judges, was performed in five minutes and fifty four seconds, being at the rate of nearly 15 1-4 miles an hour. The first mile was precisely at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and the last quarter was done in 56 seconds, being upwards of 16 miles an hour.

There is no doubt, that, on a continued forward journey, The Novelty would have freely travelled at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The average rate of her two trips was very nearly 16 1-2 miles an hour; and even including the stoppage of almost three minutes at the top of the inclined plane, at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, loaded always.

The Novelty, after this highly interesting experiment, ran down to the grand stand, with empty wagons, and then a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen mounted, among whom was noted Dr. Traill and his family. The doctor timed the speed of the Novelty while running the full course, and it appears to have averaged twenty-two miles an hour, with forty-five passengers, and at one period carried the same passengers at the inconceivabe velocity of thirty-two miles an hour. The Novelty ran over the course twice, the experiment ceased, and the company hastened back to the town, to await the races of this week, with an impatience only to be conceived by those who saw with their own eyes what locomotive engines can do.

We understand that the Novelty is the first locomotive engine Messrs. Braithwaite and Erickson ever constructed, and it was four months after the appearance of the advertisement offering the premium, that they first thought of applying the principle of their patent boiler to generate locomotion on a railway. This having been determined on, it naturally required some time to digest and dispose the application of the principle, to study the form and arrangement of the engine, and to reduce all these to working drawings. It was only on the 1st of August that the Novelty was put into hands; and on the 29th of September, it arrived by the canal at Liverpool! It was never even tried until two days before the first day's contest.

Monday—Sixth Day.—There was no note of preparation sounded this morning, and although it was considered that some novelty might be witnessed during the day, the result proved it a very *dies non.*

Tuesday—Seventh Day.—The judges were at their stations early this morning, and shortly afterwards Mr. Ackworth's engine was announced as ready for the race, it having been previously weighed and the regular load assigned. The first printed cards having stated the wt. of the "Sans Pareil" to be 4 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs. the load assigned to it, according to the conditions, would be 13 tons 5 cwt. 2qrs. making in all 17 tons 13 cwt. for the total of the engine and load. Soon after ten, the "Sans Pareil" started to do her assigned performance of seventy miles; and for two hours this engine performed with great speed and regularity, averaging full fourteen miles an hour, for a distance of upwards of twenty-five miles, while dragging that enormous load. One of the pumps which supply the boiler from the tender, was out of order, which caused a cessation of the race, but this not being considered as tending to affect the velocity of the engine, and the "Sans Pareil" exhibited enough during the day to show that her powers are of a superior order indeed. Mr. Stephenson's engine was also on the ground this day, and excited, if possible, increased interest. The numbers present, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, were considerable, and appeared to be highly gratified with the different exhibitions.

Wednesday.—Eighth Day.—We may consider the trial of the Locomotive Engines virtually at an end. In consequence of the number of petty accidents which had occurred to the London Engine, "Novelty," the ingenious inventors, Messrs. Braithwaite & Erickson, (rather unadvisedly as we consider) took their engine to pieces after the performance of Saturday, and they had only the joints of the boiler pipe closed this morning. Every engineer knows the effect of a high pressure upon a green joint, but as the Novelty had been entered for this day's contest, the proprietors determined upon starting. Accordingly at one o'clock the engine set off and performed about seven miles in a manner highly satisfactory, going at one time at the rate of 24 miles an hour, with its accustomed load, when the green joint of the boiler pipe gave way, as might have actually been expected, and the engine was obliged to stop. It is much to be regretted, that the Novelty had not been built in time to have the same opportunity of exercising that Mr. Stephenson's engine had, or that there is not in London, or its vicinity, any railway where experiments with it could have been tried. It will evidently require several weeks to perfect the working of the machine and the proper fitting of the joints; and under this impression, Messrs. Braithwaite and Erickson have acted wisely in withdrawing, as they have done, from the contest.

In the early part of the day, Mr. Stephenson's engine ascended the Rainhill inclined plane several times with heavy loads of passengers, and did this at a rate of twelve miles an hour; now, considering that the rate of ascent is 1 in 96, or upwards of a third of an inch in a yard, we consider the erection of fixed engines on that and the other inclined plane at Sutton, as quite out of the question, and that before very long we may hear of railways by the sides of our turnpike roads.

Mr. Burstall exercised his engine, but we believe we are correct in stating this gentleman is conscious that his engine is not sufficiently powerful to compete with the other three. He will, however, continue to try its powers.

It is now understood that Mr. Ackworth's engine is overweight for the original conditions. We have, however, heard that Mr. A. disputes this point, and will try again.

Mr. Brandreth will also exhibit again, but as he can have, under the present circumstances, no chance of succeeding against what has been done, it is probable his appearance will not be as a competitor.

The course is thus left clear for Mr. Stephenson, and we congratulate him with much sincerity on the probability of his being about to receive the reward of £500. This is due to him for the perfection to which he has brought the old-fashioned Locomotive engine; but the grand prize of public opinion is the one which has been gained by Messrs. Braithwaite & Erickson for their decided improvement in the arrangement, the safety, simplicity, and the smoothness and steadiness of a Locomotive engine, and however imperfect the present works of the machine may be, it is beyond a doubt, and we believe we speak the opinion of nine-tenths of the engineers and scientific men now in Liverpool, that it is the principle and arrangement of this London engine which will be followed in the construction of all future locomotives. The powerful introduction of a blast bellows, the position of the water tank below the furnaces of the carriages, by which means the centre of gravity is brought below the line of central motion, the beautiful mechanism of the connecting movement of the wheels, the absolute absence of all smell, smoke, noise, vibration: or unpleasant feeling of any kind, the elegance of the machinery, in short the *tout ensemble*, proclaim the perfection of the principle, and we deeply regret that the want of sufficient time to practice the mere mechanical motion of their engine, has caused Messrs. Braithwaite & Erickson to withdraw, their motives for which we hope will be properly appreciated by the public and by the railway directors, inasmuch as we believe it has been only to devote their whole time and talent to the perfection of their machine.

In awarding the principal prize, we cannot doubt both the inclination and the intention of the directors to purchase the engines which have been exhibited, and to reward with minor prizes the unsuccessful but ingenious competitors.

The opinion which we have heard almost universally expressed by scientific and practical men, who are best competent to judge, is that the principal of the Novelty is the most complete. We have heard many suggestions as to the best mode of correcting the imperfections of the mere working parts of the machine, but it would ill become us, by repeating them, to pretend to dictate to persons who must know so much better than any others how this may be done, as the ingenious inventors.

In withdrawing so honorably from the competition, Messrs. Braithwaite & Erickson have done themselves the highest credit, and they may rest assured that the scientific would do justice to their efforts, and look with anxiety to a speedy completion of their elegant and compact engine prepared to bear the fiercest "ordeal" which the judges may please to direct. Nor do we think we are mistaken, in believing that the directors of the Railway Company will feel pleasure in assigning them a portion of the road where they may practice and exercise the machine, free from interruption or intrusion.

Attempted Suicide from Starvation.—On Wednesday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, a female was observed walking backwards and forwards on the margin of the New River, near the City Road, by two men who had taken shelter from a shower of rain and snow. They saw the poor creature tie her clothes with a piece of string, and she afterwards took off her bonnet and leaped into the water. They ran to the spot, and both plunged into the river and got her out after she was immersed for about five minutes. She was taken to the Blue Coat Boy public-house in a state of insensibility, and a surgeon was sent for, by whose exertions she was resuscitated. The poor creature had tasted no food for above three days, and had not slept in a bed for a fortnight. She is a native of Chigwell, in Essex, and her name is Elizabeth Warner. She had applied for parish relief, but was refused because she had no claim on any parish in London. She was also refused relief by the Mendicity society, because she had not qualified by begging. Had she applied to the Magdalen, she would have been refused the benefits of the Institution, on the ground that she had not qualified by prostitution. She was taken to Islington workhouse, and when she is quite recovered from the effect of her submersion she will be removed to her parish. *London paper.*

From an English paper.

Napoleon in the Red Sea.—During the invasion of Egypt, General Bonaparte, previously to proceeding to Syria, determined to visit the remains of the Venetian establishment at Suez, and to have the environs of the town explored for the purpose of discovering traces of the canal, which is said to have existed in former days, to carry the waters of the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, across the Isthmus of Suez. The distance from Cairo to Suez is only twenty-five leagues, but the road runs through a desert quite destitute of bushes and water. He was accompanied by his aids-de-camp, the general of engineers, Caffarelli Dufalgua, and Messrs. Mongue and Berthollet; his only guard consisting of a squadron of guides. He rapidly crossed the desert and reached Kallioumeth. The sun had not yet performed a third part of its course: curiosity induced him push on to Mount Sinai, to see in what condition the reservoirs of fresh water, formerly constructed by the Venetians, were. *He crossed the Red Sea at the same point where Moses had crossed it with his Hebrew followers, and like Moses, he did so at a moment, when the lowness of the tide left it almost dry.* On their arrival in Asia, the horsemen remained on the sea-shore with the guides brought from Suez, and took it into their heads to give the latter brandy to drink! Those poor people had never before tasted any; they lost their senses, and were still quite drunk when the General returned from his excursion. The tide, however, was about to rise, night was coming on, and there was not a moment to be lost. The position of Suez having been surveyed, the party proceeded in the direction of that town, but after marching some time in the Red Sea, they lost their way—night set in, and they knew not whether they were advancing towards Africa, Asia, or the open sea. The waves were gradually rising, when the horsemen a-head cried out that their horses were swimming. Had they persisted in their course, or lost time in considering, they must have inevitably perished. General Bonaparte rescued the whole party by one of those simple expedients, which a calm mind finds always at command. He made himself the centre of a circle, ranging, round him in several rows all those who shared this common danger, giving numbers to the men who composed the first outward circle. He then ordered them to march forward, each men advancing in a straight line from the point at which he was placed, and being successively followed in the same line by other horsemen at the distance of ten paces from the first circle. When the horse of the headmost man of one of these columns lost its footing, or, in other words, when it began to swim, General Bonaparte made the rider draw back towards the centre, as well as those who followed him, and move on in the direction of another column, the extreme point of which had not yet lost its ground. The radii thus sent out in directions where they had lost their hold had all been successively withdrawn, and placed behind others that still had a firm footing. The right road was thus recovered, and they reached Suez at midnight, the horses being already more than breast high in the water.

Glass was not used in England before the year 1180, and chimneys were not known till 1200. Pins were not invented till 1543, before which time the ladies used small skewers. The consumption of ardent spirits, which has so rapidly increased during the last century for the extent of its influence on the character of mankind, has no parallel in the catalogue of luxuries. Other luxuries are innocent, or only affect the property of those who use them, but the introduction of ardent spirits, like the blast of the desert, has tainted or destroyed the health, morals and consequently the happiness of millions.

Annals of Former Times.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, No. 33, Market, street Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.	
U. S. Bank & bran.	par
Philadelphia banks	par
Bank of Pittsburgh	par
Easton	par
Germantown	par
Erie	2
Montgomery co.	par
West-Chester	par
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par
Harrisburgh	par
Bucks county	par
Lancaster bank, dis.	½
Northampton	do
York bank	do
Chambersburgh	do
Greensburgh	unc.
Brownsville	½
Gettysburgh	do
Susquehanna Br. Co.	do
Farmer's bk. Reading	do
Ohio.	
5$ and upwards	
All under	1
Bank of Steubenville	½
Canton	2
F. & M. bank of Steu.	½
Mount Pleasant	do
Western Reserve	do
St. Clairsville	do
Bank of Chillicothe	do
Lancaster	do
Marietta	do
Columbus	do
Portsmouth	5
Indiana.	
F.&M. bk. Madison	12½
Branch at Lawrencb.	50
North Carolina.	
Statebk.&br.$5&up	6
South Carolina.	
Charleston, $5 up.	3
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware	½
Commercial bk. Del.	do
Farmers' bk. of Del.	do
Bran. at New-Castle	do
do. at Wilmington	do
do. at Georgetown	do
Wilming. & Br.	2
Massachusetts	
Boston bks. $5& up.	2
Springfield	do
Hamsh.bk.N. Hampt.	do
Salem	do
Worcester	do
Other Mass. notes	do
District Columbia gen	[illegible]

Michigan $5& up.	3
New York.	
City banks	1
Troy & Albany	2
Mohawk bk, Schen.	do
Newburgh	do
Orange county	do
Catskill	do
Auburn	do
Geneva	do
Centr. bk. Cher. val.	2
Chenango	2
Utica bk. & bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica	2
do. at Canandaigua	do
Rochester	2
Niagara bk.	no sale
Georgia.	
St.bks.gen. $5&up.	4½
Maryland.	
Baltimore city bks.	par
George's county	½
Annap.& br. Easton	do
Frdk.co.Hav.do.Gr.	do
Westminster	do
Hagerstown	do
Williamsport	do
New Jersey.	
St. bk. at N. Brunsw.	2
Trenton band	do
New Brunswick bk.	do
Mount Holley	do
Camden	do
Cumberland	do
Newark Insurance	do
State bk. at Morris	do
do at Elizabetht.	do
Sussex	do
Paterson bank	unc
Connecticut.	
N. Haven bk. do.	2
Bridgeport	2
Middletown bank	do
Phœnix bk, Hartfd.	do
Virginia.	
Richmd, &br. $5u.	1
Valley Bank & bran.	do
N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
Rhode-Island.	
Providence banks	2
Washingt. bk. West.	do
Phœnix bk. at do,	do
N. E Commer. bk.	do
Oth. R. I. notes gen.	do
Vermont.	
Burlington.	3
N Hampshire gen.	3

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1.

We invite the attention of our readers to the communication, in relation to a map of Pittsburgh, published below. The industry, the zeal and perseverance which we know Mr. Barbeau has evinced in the collection of all necessary information, has scarcely ever been surpassed. Every part of the original draft from which the engraving is now executing, is the result of actual measurement. Some of these measurements were made under the direction of corporate authorities, as in the case of our Northern Liberties, some at the request of proprietors, for the purpose of subdividing their property into town lots, and many spontaneously, for the mere purpose of obtaining the information necessary to complete his map.

Mr. Barbeau has also taken much pains to collect statistical and historical information, and has arranged the whole within the limits of the map.—Mr. Molineaux, the engraver, is exerting his utmost taste and skill in the performance of his task.

We therefore feel much confidence, that the map will be such as we may well be proud of, and we hope the patronage extended to Mr. Barbeau, will amply compensate him for the time and labor he has devoted to the performance of his work.

For the Gazette.

The Engraving for the New Map of the City of Pittsburgh, Boroughs of Allegheny, Birmingham, Northern Liberties, Lawrenceville, and the adjacent country, being now nearly completed, the publishers respectfully inform the citizens who have not yet subscribed, that they will be waited on in a few days, as the present number of subscribers is not sufficient to defray the expenses. The publishers feel confident, that when the large size—the amount of useful information, and the accuracy of the Map are taken into consideration, it will be acknowledged that the subscription price is very low. The engraving and original may be seen at N. B. Molineaux's, Fourth street, between Wood and Market streets.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated Harrisburgh, November 23, 1829.

"The letter of the Executive of Mississippi, enclosing certain resolutions of that State, against the Tariff, and for its "Constitutional resistance"—were, to-day, on motion of Mr. Wilkins, referred to a select committee. The committee are, Messrs. Wilkins, Emlen, Moore, of Beaver, Laporte, Blair, Wagner, and Parke.

Mr. Wilkins stated, in moving the reference, that however hostile the resolutions adverted to, were to the politics of Pennsylvania, and the true policy of the Union,—yet, that courtesy and respect for the communications of a sister state, demanded a respectful attention, and he trusted such an answer would be given, as would accord with the well known feelings of Pennsylvania on the subject. The resolution was agreed to, with but one or two dissentient voices."

VARIOUS MATTERS.

We find in the Gazette de France this notice of a singular thief and murderer:—A man was hanged some time ago in Calcutta, who was a great swimmer, and would remain very long under water. Relying on these qualities, he would get into the palisaded enclosures where the Indian women bathe, he would seize upon some one among them, unseen by the others, drown her, and take off her jewels, which, even in bathing, an Indian woman does not leave off—the others, seeing their companion disappear, supposed her carried of by a crocodile.

A Mr. Snorer was recently married to a Miss Sleep. A punster said, "What a flock of young *dreams* will be produced."

The President of Mexico has issued a decree *abolishing slavery throughout the whole extent of that Republic.*

Mr. Rush, who was sent to England to negociate a loan for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, has succeeded in obtaining one million and a half of dollars.

If you wish to be happy for a day, go well shaved; if for a week, get invited to a wedding; if for a month, buy a good nag; if for half a year, buy a handsome house; if for a year, marry a handsome wife; if for two years, take Holy Orders; but if you would be always gay and cheerful, practice temperance.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—It is stated that the tolls received on this canal already amount to $100 per day. On Monday last no less than 20 sloops and schooners passed the Western locks.

Extraordinary Collection.—At the anniversary of the meeting of the Babtist Missionary Society at the Chapel on York Street, Manchester (Eng.) *one thousand pounds* sterling were collected.

A lot of ground on Market near Fourth Street, Philadelphia, containing in front thirty feet, was lately leased for ten years, at $1400 per year, the *lessee* to erect two brick stores, which at the end of the term are to become the property of lessor.

The Charleston Courier says:—"A friend has presented us with a sample of Loaf Sugar, manufactured in France, from the Beet root. In flavor it cannot be distinguished from Sugar made from cane, but being much lighter, probably it may not go so far in the uses to which it may be applied. It is a beautiful sample, perfectly crystalized, and purely white. In appearance, it is much superior to any double refined Sugar from cane we have ever seen."

Steam Carriage.—A series of interesting experiments were made in the middle of October, on the Clapham road, with Anderson and James's patent steam carriage. It performed two miles and a half, at the rate of 15 miles an hour; and it is supposed that had it been on a rail road, it would have gone three time as fast as any of the vehicles tried on the Liverpool and Manchester rail road.

INTERNAL EVIDENCE.

A man of subtle reasoning ask'd
A peasant, if he knew,
Where was the internal evidence
That prov'd his bible true?

The terms of disputative pow'r
Had never reach'd his ear—
He laid his hand upon his heart,
And only answered, "HERE."

The whole population of Turkey in Europe, Asia, and Africa is 23,650,000 souls. The annual revenue is only £2,900,000 sterling. Expenditures £270,000. The national debt is between 7 and 8 millions.

It is not two hundred years since tea and coffee were first introduced into Europe; it was only used by princes, and grandees until 1757, when a tea shop was opened in London, and resorted to by all those who could afford to drink it. Coffee was introduced about the year 1652 and was sold only at public houses, which from that circumstance acquired the name of coffee houses. Previous to the introduction of tea and coffee, the people of England drank beer and wine. Tobacco was first carried from America to England, by Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh, about the year 1586.

In 1580, the usual dinner hour in England, among the upper classes, was eleven in the forenoon, and wooden trenchers for plates were still to be found at the most sumptuous tables in 1592. Forks were not introduced before 1611, to which time fingers had been the sole substitute.

Potatoes, that useful root, which form almost an indispensible part of our daily meal, and in many places, often the entire meal of the poor man, were introduced into Europe from America by Sir Walter Raleigh. Carpets are of modern invention; the floors of the first houses in England were strewed with common rushes so late as 1580. Hats were not worn by men until about the year 1400:before that time they wore hoods and cloth caps.

Appointment by the Governor.—Samuel A. Roberts, Esq. to be Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions, for the county of Allegheny, *vice* William Pentland, resigned.

We were favoured on Monday last with an opportunity of inspecting the model of the steam boat about to be built at Pittsburgh, by Mr. Blanchard, designed for the navigation of the Allegheny river. To us it had the appearance of being a simple, ingenious, yet powerful combination of materials, and in every respect admirably adapted to answer the purpose for which it is intended. One of the main objections hitherto found to prevail against steam boats having their wheels at the stern, to wit, their liability to *hog*, seems, in this case, to be satisfactorily overcome by the introduction of the *arch*, as applied in the construction of bridges. The boat in question is designed to be 90 feet long, 18 in width—draught 13 inches with 45 tons, with capacity to increase her tonnage to 80, when the stage of the water may render it expedient.

Crawford Mess.

From the Boston Traveller.

ORDEALS.

Among the various articles of interest in the last number of the American Jurist—a full-grown and ripe quarterly in this city, conducted by the most eminent legal talent—we find an "Essay upon Ordeals," or Judgments of Gods, particularly in relation to the Germans; which would come with a good grace from a miscellaneous periodical, and be acceptable to readers of every class.

Attempts have often been made by authors to investigate the institutions of the ancient Germans, as thoroughly as the few lingering relics, which must serve as guides, will admit; but no one has succeeded in furnishing a very satisfactory work on the subject. According to the education and customs of their ancient warriors, the testimony of one man could not be destroyed by the testimony of another; and hence, recourse was had to the influence of religion. Advantage was skillfully taken of the superstitions of the people, and their fear of the vengeance of the Gods. Before these formidable witnesses, human pride must be silenced, which would not dare to doubt what the divinity attested.

The principal ordeals were the trial by boiling water, by cold water, by fire, by lot, by the cross, by the corpse of the murdered person, by the Eucharist, by the holy bread, and by duel.

The first named, that of boiling water, was the trial most in use, and is proved by a multitude of indubitable testimony. The accused, after having been shut up three days and nights with a priest, and tasting nothing but bread and water, was bro't to the church in mourning. Here, after the communion and other services had been religiously performed, the person plunged his naked arm into the boiling liquid, to bring up a ring from the bottom of the chaldron. When withdrawn, his band was wrapped by the judge, in a linen cloth, sealed up, and not removed for three days. If then, there remained no marks of burning, the accused was declared innocent; in the contrary case, he was deemed guilty, and suffered punishment.

The trial by cold water is of Pagan origin, and its common application in very ancient times is demonstrated as well by the meaning of the formulas used, as by the testimony of contemporary writers. The accused underwent the usual fast; was called upon for the last time to speak the truth; drank some of the water destined for trial, and then was thrown tied into the water. Even now, it is not known positively whether it was by sinking or swimming that he proved his innocence; but in most of the instances that are preserved, it would appear, that to be acquitted, he must sink in the water. Spain, Italy, Hungary, Denmark, and Scotland, adopted this trial as well as Germany.

The trial by fire is traced to Pagan origin, and was conducted in different modes. The laws of some of the people of the north condemned the person to walk on nine, twelve, or fifteen red hot plough shares, placed one foot apart: and he was adjudged guilty, if three days afterwards he retained marks of burning. Another mode was, for the accused to take in his hands a red hot iron; and to retain no marks of burning after three days, if he was liberated. Sometimes he was compelled to walk upon burning coals, or to carry them in his bosom; sometimes clothed in a shirt spread over with wax, he was obliged to pass over blazing piles of wood: and in other cases, he was not pronounced innocent, unless he yet lived after having been thrown into the fire at three different times. Another mode still, specially reserved for the nobles, was putting the hand into a glove of red hot iron.

The trial by lot, served in case of murder, to discover the guilty person, if he were not otherwise known. Seven persons, if so many were suspected, were selected by the nearest relative of the murdered person. They were conducted to the church, where two willow rods, wrapped in linen, and one marked with a cross, were placed upon the altar. If the rod crossed was chosen by the priest, the seven were acquitted. In the opposite result, each one marked his name and a particular sign upon a separate rod, which having been drawn in succession by the priest, he whose rod remained the last was accounted guilty. This trial was in full force in Germany as late as the fifteenth century.

The remaining trials to be hinted at were instituted by the Christian clergy. That by the cross, some believed to have consisted only in an oath taken upon the cross; others in a cross which was cast into the fire; and others still, that the accuser and the accused were obliged to hold their arms raised before the cross, and he who first let them fall was considered in the wrong.

The trial by the holy bread was in use among the Anglo Saxons, as well as others, who after having pronounced over it different forms of execution, thrust a piece into the throat of the accused, who was considered guilty if he swallowed it with difficulty.

The trial of the Eucharist was similar to the last, and it was believed if he were guilty, he would soon be taken sick and not survive. This ordeal, of frequent application, was directed for the clergy and the monks, in 868, by a decree of the council of Worms.

The trial by the corpse, served in case of homicide to discover the guilty person, or to free the innocent one. The body of the murdered was placed upon a bier; all suspected persons were requested to touch it; and when the real murderer put his finger upon it, it was believed, it would bleed or suffer some change.

The most hardened in crime and the most callous to feeling cannot but be shocked at the recital of such cruel treatment, established too by government itself, and rigidly enforced by the authorized executioners of the laws. Mr. Progge, a celebrated writer, who is considered good authority on this subject, considers the Ordeals as a sort of bugbears, less calculated for frequent use, than to terrify dishonesty and falsehood. Trembling, lest he should be unmasked by the divinity who reads the heart, it was his opinion that the impostor would generally prevent, by the avowal of truth, the appeal to the judgment of God. Many things indeed go to prove that these trials were resorted to occasionally, when ordinary means of punishing failed.

The Mechanical Age.—A writer in the Edinburgh Review says, "Were we required to characterise this age of ours by any single epithet, we should be tempted to call it, not an heroical, devotional, philosophical or moral age, but, above all others, the mechanical age. It is the age of machinery, in every outward and inward sense of that word; the age which, with its whole undivided might, forwards, teaches, and practises the great art of adapting means to ends. Nothing is now done directly, or by hand; all is by rule and calculated contrivance. For the simplest operation, some helps and accompaniments, some cunning, abbreviating process is in readiness. Our old modes of exertion are all discredited, and thrown aside. On every hand, the living artizan is driven from his workshop, to make room for a speedier, inanimate one.—The shuttle drops from the fingers of the weaver, and falls into iron fingers that ply it faster. The sailor furls his sail, and lays down his oar, and bids a strong, unwearied servant, on vapor wings, bear him through the waters. Men have crossed oceans by steam; the Birmingham Fire-king has visited the fabulous east; and the genius of the Cape, were there any Camoens now to sing it, has again been alarmed, and with far stranger thunders than Gama's. There is no end to machinery. Even the horse is stripped of his harness, and finds a fleet fire horse yoked in his stead. Nay, we have an artist that hatches chickens by steam—the very brood hen is to be superseded! For all earthly, and for some unearthly purposes, we have machines for mechanic furtherances; for mincing our cabbages; for casting us into magnetic sleep. We remove mountains, and make seas our smooth highway: nothing can resist us. We war with rude nature; and by our resistless engines, come off always victorious, and loaded with spoils."

A Russian Fair.—From a recent letter of a young countryman now travelling in Europe, we insert the description of a fair, at which he was present, on the banks of the Volga, where Europe and Asia seem to have been fully represented. The same letter states that a steam boat plies regular from *Nijnei*, down the Volga and across the Caspian, to Astracan:

"The annual fair at *Nijnei Norgorod*, about 300 miles East from Moscow, is the most celebrated in Russia; it is considered the connecting link of the commerce of European and Asiatic Russia. In other days, before commerce had found so many channels, there used to be 300,000 people assembled at *Makariew*: the fair is now held in the government town, and there are not more than 60,000 people.—The town itself has only a population of 10,000. It is built on a high hill on the banks of the Volga. The fair is about 3 versts of 2 English miles off, on the opposite side of the river. A European has hardly another opportunity of seeing assembled so many people of different nations. The caravans had all arrived when we reached there. There were the *Boukars* from the confines of China, Tartars, Georgians, Persians, Calmoucks, Cossacks of the Don and of the Black Sea, Turks, &c. &c. One is struck with the immense quantities of tea and iron. As far as the eye could reach, the shores of the Volga were covered with iron from Siberia.—The tea warehouses are a long row of buildings constructed in the Chinese style, such as we see in pictures, with ends turned up, and covered with grotesque figures. The Chinese flag is displayed from the cupola—the tea is brought over land by the *Boukars* from *Kiahkta*. It is packed with great care in boxes within 3 or 4 wrappers of skins. It is far superior to the tea brought by sea; some say because the sea air is injurious to its flavor; others, that the best tea grows far in the interior, and is not carried to the coast. The *Bazaars* where other articles are sold, are regular buildings in parallel rows, the streets running at right angles. There were displayed all sorts of Persian goods, splendid camel's hair shawls at $1000 a piece—silks, and manufactures of which I do not even know the names. There were great quantities also of furs. In every direction one sees carriages and six horses—and droshkis *a la furicuse*. Altogether it was the most animated and curious spectacle I ever saw."

N. Y. Amer.

Foreign News.

From the National Gazette, Nov. 24.

The packet ship Boston has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 23d ult. We have copied from the Boston papers, of Saturday, several interesting articles in relation to the peace between Russia and Turkey. The manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas exhibits clearly the advantages which have been gained by the terms of the treaty. It is affirmed, in the Paris papers, that the Emperor had consented to a modification of the pecuniary part,—"so as to render it less onerous to the Turks, and less obnoxious to the other powers of Europe." According to the Atlas, (London paper,) the King of England has lost the sight of one eye, and is threatened with total blindness. We have received a file of Galignani's Paris Messenger to the 18th ult., but it furnishes nothing new. The reports of renewed hostilities in the East, and of the revolt of Turkish provinces, were already exploded.

Illustrious honors are said to await the principal officers of the Russian army. It is reported that the Emperor, as a compensation for the great services which General Diebitsch has rendered to his country, has made him a Duke; and the dignity of Vice President of Poland is to be conferred on him.

The fact of an attempt to raise a loan in Paris, on account of the Turkish Government, was confirmed by the advices received in London; but success is yet problematical, at least it is dubious whether a sum of money sufficiently large to be of any service, at the present moment, can be obtained on such terms as the Sultan would feel himself warranted in accepting; whilst, on the other hand, the corresponding security is not a difficulty readily overcome.

Te Deums and Thanksgivings continue to be offered in various places for the conclusion of the war. At Adrianople a Te Deum was sung, and the city illuminated every evening.

A private letter from Wallachia gives interesting details of the force with which the Russian Government intend to occupy Turkey; with the exception of a single corps, it appears that the whole of the Russian army employed in the operation of the war in Europe, is to remain on the Turkish territory till payment of the indemnity has been completed. The head quarters of Count Diebitsch will remain at Adrianople; Count Pahlen will occupy Wallachia with 12,000 men; and General Kiselow, Moldavia, with 8,000; General Roth is to remain with his corps between the Danube and the Balkan; and the Third Corps, commanded by General Krassowski, which is still before Choumla, is to go back and cross the Pruth. Lieutenant Gen. Saltuchin is mentioned as the President of the Principalities in future, and not Gen. Kisselow, who is said to have made a halt near Sophia, in order to get new instructions. There is nothing known yet of his having had any engagement with the Albanians of the Pacha of Scutari: it is, therefore, supposed that the latter has moved towards Choumla.

From the London Courier, Oct. 20.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 14th has brought us an interesting, and evidently an official account of the object and progress of Gen. Muffling's mission to St. Petersburgh. It arose out of the assurances given by the Emperor Nicholas last year to the Prussian Monarch, that he was ready to put an end to the war in any manner compatible with the interests of his empire, as soon as the Porte should seriously seek peace and enter into negociations. The Emperor approved of the mission, and the other courts were duly apprized of it, and, it is to be inferred, heard of it also with satisfaction. The sole object was "to induce the Porte, by positive assurances of the unaltered desire of the Emperor of Russia to make peace, immediately to send Plenipotentiaries to the Russian head quarters to enter into negociations for peace." Further, the General was not to go. He was not to act, as we started at the time, either as a mediator or a negociator.

The Russians having crossed the Balkan, when he arrived at Constantinople he found himself listened to with more attention than he evidently expected. Plenipotentiaries were sent to the Russian head-quarters, with instructions to leave every thing to the generosity of the Emperor. General Muffling's Secretary having accompanied them, to describe to Gen. Diebitsch the dreadful fermentation of the capital, and the danger of the Christian inhabitants, and to induce him *provisionally* to suspend hostilities, Count Diebitsch immediately complied, and the negociations were opened. The mission of General Muffling, therefore, was at an end, and he set off on his return, after a personal interview with the Sultan, in which that Prince expressed his gratitude in terms which showed how deeply his proud spirit had been humbled, and how great his alarm had become. All danger, however, was not over: the Turkish Plenipotentiaries were less yielding than their sovereign. Though fully authorised by him to consent to the idemnity, whatever the amount might be, they refused—sent for further orders, which was almost tantamount to giving one to their master themselves—and the consequence was, a fresh movement of the Russian venguard towards Constantinople. This seems to have completely destroyed all presence of mind in the Sultan. He sent to the Allied Ambassadors to urge one of them to repair to the Russian head-quarters, and testify of *his* readiness to accede to "*any* conditions of peace." On their refusal to act as mediator, he caused M. Royer, the Prussian Minister, "to be requested in writing" to repair to Adrianople, and to impress on the Turkish Plenipotentiaries the necessity of conforming "to the will of their Sovereign, and *submitting* to the will of the Emperor of Russia." These representations at length triumphed, the Turkish Plenipotentiaries "at length desisted from their opposition," and the peace was signed!

Manifesto of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

"*By the Grace of God, We, Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c.*

"Thanks to the decrees of Divine Providence! the Treaty of Perpetual Peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte has just been concluded and signed at Adrianople, the 2d of September, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two Empires.

"The whole world is sufficiently aware of the irresistible necessity which alone forced us to have recourse to arms. Upon that legitimate war, undertaken for the defence of our empire, our faithful subjects, unceasingly animated with an ardent devotion for the throne and country, hastened to offer us the tribute of their property, and to second us with all their efforts; and God has blessed our cause.

"Our intrepid warriors have given, in Europe and in Asia, by land and by sea, new proofs of their heroic valour. They have triumphed at once over the obstacles raised by nature, and by the desperate resistance of the enemy. Rushing from victory to victory, they have passed over the chains of the Saganiouck Mountains; they have traversed the summit of the Balkan, and did not stop till they were at the very gates of Constantinople. Formidable only to the armed enemy—to the peaceable inhabitants they were full of clemency, humanity, and mildness.

"In those days of combats and glory, constantly strangers to all desire of conquest, and to every wish for aggrandisement, we have never ceased to request the Porte to aid in the re-establishment of good harmony between the two empires.

"At each victory the chiefs of our armies hastened, by our order, to offer him peace and amity; but nevertheless our efforts were always useless. It was only when he saw our flags waving within a short distance of his capital that the Sultan became aware, from our conduct, that our object was not to overturn his throne, but to obtain the accomplishment of treaties. Convinced, then, of the purity of our intentions, he held forth his hand to receive the peace which had been so often proffered to him.

"This peace promises to Russia the most prosperous and happy results—the blood of her warriors is compensated for by numerous advantages. The passage of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus is from henceforward free and open to the commerce of all the nations of the world. The safety of our frontiers, especially on the Asiatic side, is forever guaranteed by the incorporation with the empire of the fortress of Anapa, Poti, and Akhaltzik—of Atzhow and Akhalkalkalaki. Our former treaties with the Porte are confirmed by it, and reestablished in all their vigor, and just indemnities are insured for the expenses of the war, and the individual losses sustained by our subjects. The scourge of the plague, which has so often menaced the southern provinces of Russia, will in future be confined within a double barrier, by means of the establishment (as agreed upon by both parties) of a line of quarantine upon the banks of the Danube.

"Our solicitude has also been extended to the fate of the people who are our co-religionists, and subjected to Ottoman dominion. The ancient privileges of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia have been sanctioned, and their welfare has been consolidated by new advantages. The rights accorded to the Servians by the Treaty of Bucharest, and confirmed by the Convention of Akerman, were previously suspended in their operation, but these stipulations will in future be faithfully observed. The political existence of Greece, determined by Russia in concert with the Allied Courts of France and England, has been formally recognized by the Ottoman Porte.

"Such are the fundamental bases of a peace which has happily terminated a bloody and obstinate war.

"In making known to our well-beloved subjects this happy event, a new gift of the blessings of Heaven showered upon Russia, we address with them our fervent thanks to the Almighty, who has deigned to raise, by his divine decrees, our beloved country to such a degree of glory. May the fruits of this peace develop themselves, and be multiplied more and more for the advantage of our faithful subjects, whose welfare will ever be the first object of our constant solicitude!

"Given at St. Petersburgh, the 19th of September, in the year of Grace, 1829, and the fourth of our reign."

From the National Gazette, Nov. 26.

We have received our file of the Paris *Journal des Debats*, down to the 22d ult. The strictures of that paper on the conduct of the British and French cabinets, in relation to Turkey, are exceedingly severe. The Duke of Wellington and Prince Polignac are accused of having weakly and blindly surrendered the carcass of the Ottoman power to the insatiable Russians. The London Times declaims in nearly the same strain.

In reference to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace by the Sultan, and that the Russian army would *commence its retreat* on the 28th of October, and first of all would evacuate Adrianople, the Porte having engaged by that time to make the first payment of the commercial indemnity, the London Courier says, "with respect to the means of the Sultan to fulfil his promise, it must not be forgotten that it has been the custom of the Ottoman Sovereigns to lay up treasures of their own, and to pride themselves at their death, in having greatly increased the hoards of their predecessors. If such a treasure still exists, and the Sultan has patriotism enough to spend it for his country, the occupation of the Russians may be much more brief than it has hitherto been anticipated."

Letters from Egypt state, that a misunderstanding, almost amounting to an open rupture, had lately taken place between the Pacha of that country and the Sultan. Preparations for defence were being made in every part of Egypt, but it is evident, that, at this moment, the Sultan is completely incapacitated from carrying on hostilities against any one.

The Russian army will begin to withdraw on the 27th October, and in the first place it will evacuate Adrianople, as the Porte has undertaken by that time to fulfil the first term of the commercial indemnity. The Russian garrisons of Bourgas and Sizeboli, it is said, will occupy those places for another year, even if the Russian army has re-crossed the Balkan.

Hostilities have commenced between the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of Morocco. The Austrian squadron has made several new attempts at bombardment upon the coast, but always at too great a distance. These ridiculous attacks are far from intimidating the Moors.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Further accounts have just been received of Capt. Ross, who, in the Victory steam ship, was, on the 25th of July, in latitude 57 N. The fair wind with which they sailed left them the day after, and they carried away part of their foremast, but would not touch at any port to refit, lest it should give rise to unfavorable reports. After five days more they got again a fair wind, which in a fortnight carried them to the harbor of Holsteinberg, in Greenland, where they providentially found the Rockwood, of London, deserted by her crew, and from which, therefore, they replaced their mast, and supplied themselves with provisions and stores. In a few hours afterwards, they sailed in a more complete state than when they left England. They were all in good health and spirits, and had received the most cheering account possible of the state of the ice, the inhabitants saying that they had never seen so little ice; and if the northwest passage was to be made, it would be made this year. The wind was fair, the weather extremely favorable, and the crew behaving in the most exemplary manner. It may not, perhaps be known, that Captain James Clark Ross, F. R. S., the captain's nephew, who accompanied him and Capt. Parry in all the former voyages to the polar regions, has also gone out in the present expedition.

A novel route to India is about to be undertaken by Waghorn, of the Bengal Pilot service, a gentleman who has exerted himself with much zeal and perseverance, but hitherto without effect, in the establishment of a regular steam communication with our possessions in the east. He will proceed by Paris, Genoa, and Milan to Trieste; thence embark for Alexandria, traverse the Isthmus by way of Cairo to Suez, where he will meet the *Enterprise* steam vessel, belonging to the East India Company, and proceed in her to Bombay. He expects to perform the duty in 60 days.

Pompeii.—Our last account from Rome, of the 12th of March, informs us that his majesty, the King of Bavaria, had returned to that city. On the 27th of February his majesty and suite visited Herculaneum and Pompeii, to view the new discoveries. As the frescoes are now suffered to remain upon the walls, and several pieces of furniture are left in the places where they served the former owners, one appears to be in the midst of the ancients.—A bath, which has been lately excavated, was particularly remarkable; the decorations of the walls, which are very fine, are in perfect preservation, and the bronze seats remain in the places where they were used by the inhabitants of Pompeii *one thousand eight hundred* years ago. In honor of his majesty, the workmen were directed to continue their researches in a house, the excavation of which was already begun.—The result was very fortunate.—It seems that they came to a glass shop—for they found in a spot above 500 glass vessels of the most various descriptions. Near the spot were several bronze vessels, and many glass beads, probably part of a necklace. The King of Naples made a present to the King of Bavaria of all that was found on this occasion. The newly discovered paintings are superior to those previously found, and prove that painting among the ancients was not below the other arts. The fresco paintings in a very pretty house, representing Ganymede carried off by the eagle, and Bacchantes, are not unworthy of a Julio Romano Giovanni di Udine. Others, with architecture, entirely refute the notion which some persons entertain, that the ancients were ignorant of perceptive; for the perceptive drawing of the buildings is perfect. In a house at Herculaneum, which has been but just opened, a very large stock of all kinds of fruit was discovered which are indeed carbonized, but in other respects well preserved and very interesting. His majesty has received a complete collection of the several kinds.

Married.

On the 4th ult. by Alderman Lowrie, Mr. *Silas Wicks*, to Miss *Elizabeth Patton*.

On the 27th ult. by the same, Mr. *James Kingsland*, to Miss *Betsy Stokes*.

On the 29th ult. by the same, Mr. *William Wellington*, to Miss. *Elizabeth Hollingsworth*, all of this city.

CONCERT.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that a Concert will be given by Mr. W. C. Peters, assisted by a number of gentlemen of musical talents, who have kindly volunteered their services, at *Mr. Beal's Long Room*, on Thursday evening next, to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the bookstore of Messrs. Johnston & Stockton.

December 1.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the very valuable Works, situated on Cheat River, in Monongalia county, Virginia, well known as "Jackson's Works." This establishment embraces a Furnace, Forge, Rolling Mill, Nail Factory, Grist and Saw Mill.

With these works will be sold a large quantity of Farming Land, river bottom. Also, three or four thousand acres of Woodland.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. JOSIAH JACKSON.

December 1—3*

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets, Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

ARTHUR TAPPAN & CO.

No. 122 PEARL STREET, NEW-YORK,

HAVING enlarged their Store, intend keeping a large and complete assortment of

EUROPEAN AND INDIA SILK GOODS,

at all seasons of the year; and, particularly, they will make arrangements to have a full supply *early in January next*, for spring sales. They also keep large supplies of *LEGHORN HATS, SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS.* They invite merchants from the Western States generally, and especially those who have not been accustomed to visit New York regularly, to examine their goods before making spring purchases.

Without making invidious comparisons between New York and other cities, it may be stated that a large proportion of the goods imported into the United States are consigned to this city, whence they are afterwards sold into the different states; and that the Packets from France and England arrive almost every week. It is obvious, therefore, that it is for the interest of respectable merchants to visit this place, for the purpose of examining into the state of the market, before making their spring and fall purchases.

Liberal credits will be given, and notes will be taken, payable at the Banks in the vicinity of purchasers.

☞Merchants bringing respectable letters will be introduced to the best houses in this city, so as to be able to make up entire assortments in every branch of business.

December 1, 1829—2m.

TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the said Court has appointed the third Monday of January, 1830, at the Court-House, in the City of Pittsburgh, the time and place for hearing of us and our creditors, previous to our discharge.

ISRAEL PANCOAST,
Elizabeth township, Carpenter.
JAMES MURDOCK,
St. Clair township, Laborer.

December 1, 1829—3t.

MILLSTONES! MILLSTONES!

I OFFER FOR SALE, on terms quite accommodating two *French Burr Millstones*, both runners, one 4 feet, and the other 4 feet 4 inches diameter. The 4 feet stone was made by Mr. Munson; the other is from Baltimore. I have prepared a bed stone for the 4 feet stone, of choice quality, in my quarry, which pair I would warrant to possess every necessary quality for grinding wheat. They would come much lower than a pair of Burrs, and are easier to keep in order, and as good, and in some respects better. I have a quarry of country stone that has been tested upwards of 30 years, and proven to be good. I would supply any order. It would be well to specify whether for corn, or what kind of grain. They could be delivered at Pittsburgh, to any person named there.

JACOB LOBINGIER.

Mountpleasant, Westm'd. Co. Pa.
Nov. 21, 1829.—3t.

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of *dressing* is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20.00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

MR. E. E. AARON

HAS the honor respectfully to inform the public of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just arrived in this city, and is the bearer of the celebrated and invaluable LOADSTONE FILES for the radical cure of warts and corns on the feet.

This instrument is sanctioned by the most eminent Medical men on the Continent, invented by the celebrated Dr. Weller, physician to the King of Sweden. This highly approved of instrument consists of a chemical preparation from a mineral substance, found in the Alps of Switzerland, with which any one can remove, with ease and safety, the most inveterate corn, by the simple process of a slight rubbing, according to the directions, which will afford instantaneous relief to sufferers, however great may be their pains, and supersede the necessity of cutting. Its construction is of a nature that no fear need be apprehended for the surrounding flesh, but may be freely used on the softest skin, without ever feeling the slightest pain or inconvenience.

If Mr. Aaron was the possessor of the files only, he could not warrant the cure, but as it has never failed to effect a cure, wherever it has been tried, by being applied according to the directions, it may be warranted with the utmost confidence.

As Mr. Aaron's stay in this city will be limited, he has appointed Messrs. Avery & Co. corners of Wood and Second, and Market and Fourth streets, his general agents, and empowered them to treat with other persons desirous of vending the same, who will be supplied by the agents, free of postage. Price of each file, 50 cts.; $4 per dozen, and $42 per gross.

October 16, 1829.—w3mo.

To my Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and they have appointed the second Monday of January next, at ten o'clock of said day, for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper. JESSE DUNCAN.

November 27—w3t.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By CRAMER & SPEAR,
Franklin Head, Wood between Third and Fourth streets,

CONNOLLY'S ARITHMETIC,
OR
THE OHIO ACCOMPTANT:

BEING a plain practical treatise, with a complete system of Mensuration. By James L. Connolly.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have carefully examined Mr. Connolly's system of Arithmetic and Mensuration, and have not the least hesitation in pronouncing it to be worthy of a place among the best authors, on these subjects, in the United States.

JOHN TAYLOR, E. M.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9th, 1829.

MESSRS. CRAMER & SPEAR,

Gentlemen—I am indebted to your politeness for a copy of "Connolly's Arithmetic," which, after a careful examination, I have found to be a work of no ordinary merit. The arrangement of the several parts, is well adapted to the capacity and comprehension of beginners; and the judicious elucidations which accompany each part, greatly add to the merits, by promoting the utility of the work; for every school-book is valuable, in proportion to its usefulness, and not its size. I am particularly pleased with the author's method of introducing, at the beginning, the tabular lessons for the exercise of the scholar's memory. With these views of the Arithmetic, I cheerfully recommend it as worthy of patronage.

Yours, respectfully,
N. R. SMITH.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13, 1829.

MESSRS. CRAMER & SPEAR,

Gentlemen—I have minutely examined every rule and question in Mr. "Connolly's Arithmetic," and find that the author's mode of distributing each rule into four subordinate divisions, reflects on him the highest honor as a judicious Arithmetician. In the 64th and twelve following pages, an improvement of no inconsiderable importance presents itself, (it is in fact, altogether new in this country) viz. the introduction of fractions before practice; this is surely a most utile improvement: Can a pupil understand practice, or the principle of taking parts unless he is well acquainted with fractions? Can he understand decimals, independent of fractions? Surely not: therefore the arrangement of the rules and examples in this work is certainly good. I cannot pass unnoticed the manner in which he has avoided the erroneous inadvertence of former writers on this subject, of classing difficult questions with minor ones, before the pupil be well prepared in the common rudiments of each rule; this he has carefully avoided, by selecting the difficult ones under the head of questions for exercise; then on the second reading, when the pupil's young mind is rightly formed, these questions may give great accession to mathematics and mechanics. I presume the author had this in view, when he introduced his system of Mensuration as an appendix to the work. Finally his questions for examination at the end of each rule, most strongly impress on the minds of students the necessary part of each rule as they progress. Wishing you and the author success, and every one who contributes his mite, in the improvement of useful learning,

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours, &c.
JNO. M'NEVIN.

November 13.—6w

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.

No. 144 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

IMPORTERS of *English and French Lace Goods*, invite respectable dealers from the Western States to visit this market. During the whole months of January and February, they will have a full assortment of all the varieties of these articles which are required in the country trade.—They have been exclusively *Importers* for above twenty years, and do not buy any thing here; and, therefore, they profess to be able and willing to supply their customers on the best terms.

It has, heretofore, been the practice, in this city, not to prepare for spring sales till the beginning of March; but, from a desire to cultivate the trade of the western states, there is now an increasing disposition to make early importations; and several of our principal houses have taken measures to have extensive assortments of staple and fancy dry goods against the middle of next January.

Responsible gentlemen, who bring satisfactory letters to any respectable house here, will be introduced at once to the best houses in every department, and to all the facilities of our oldest and most valued connexions.

The following are the principal articles that we import:

English Thread Laces, Edgings, and Insertings;
French do. do. do.
Bobbinetts, white and black, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4;
do. do. Figured;
Bobbinett Veils, 4-4 and 5-4, black and white;
Capes, Collars, Collaretts, and Half Hdkfs.;
Peterines and Ladies' Caps;
Gimp Laces and Edgings;
Quillings, from ½ inch to 7 inches wide;
Mechlin Lace; Purling; Tatting, &c.

New-York, Nov. 27, 1829—1mo.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

MR. PETER having been engaged to deliver to the Senior Students in the Western University, a course of experimental lectures on chemistry, is desirous to let the young gentlemen of this city know, that any of them will be admitted to attend. The lectures are to be delivered in the University, in the evenings, and three lectures will be given weekly. The expenses to any gentleman who wishes to attend, will be for the whole course five dollars. Experiments of every kind, and especially those with the Air-pump, Hare's Compound Blowpipe, and the Voltaic Battery will be performed.

ROBERT BRUCE, *Prin. West. Univ.*

N. B. The lectures commence on Tuesday, 1st of December. Nov. 27 1829.—3t.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 7th day of December next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you should think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

DANIEL LARGE,
Late of Philadelphia County, Machinist,
now of Beaver County.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1829.—3tw

I OFFER FOR SALE,

ON a liberal credit, OR FOR RENT, for three years, the very convenient NEW HOUSE in which I reside, No. 138 Liberty street.

☞ Whoever takes the house may also have the furniture, which, if not luxurious, is good, and will be sold on reasonable terms. I will give possession of the whole on the first of April next.

H. BONNET.

November 13—3t*

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
J. ANDREW SHULZE,
Governor of the said Commonwealth, to William Caven, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has happened in the representation of this state in the House of Representatives of the United States, in consequence of the resignation of William Wilkins, Esq. who was elected in the sixteenth district, a member of the twenty-first Congress.

NOW THEREFORE, in pursuance of the provisions in such case made by the Constitution of the United States, and of the act of the General Assembly, passed the eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and five, I, J. ANDREW SHULZE, being vested with the executive authority of the State of Pennsylvania, have issued this WRIT, hereby commanding you, the said William Caven, to hold an election in the said county of Allegheny, on the third Tuesday, the 15th day of December next, for choosing a representative of this Commonwealth, in the House of Representatives of the United States, to fill the vacancy which has happened as aforesaid, and you are hereby required and enjoined to hold and conduct the said election, and make a return thereof, in the manner and form as by law is directed and required.

GIVEN under my hand and the great seal of the state, at Harrisburgh, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the fifty-fourth.

By the Governor. C. BLYTHE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act directing the mode of filling vacancies in the representation of the state in the House of Representatives of the United States, it is enacted and directed that, when the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue his writ, commanding the Sheriff or Sheriffs of the county or counties composing the Congressional District where a vacancy in the representation of this state in the House of Representatives of the United States may happen, to hold an election to supply such vacancy, said Sheriff or Sheriffs shall give fifteen days previous, due, and public notice, throughout said county or counties, of the time and places of holding such elections.

And whereas, John Andrew Shulze, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has by his writ, given under his hand and the great seal of the state at Harrisburgh, commanded me to hold an election on the *third Tuesday, the fifteenth day of December next*, to supply the vacancy in the representation of this state in the House of Representatives of the United States, created by the resignation of William Wilkins:

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, in obedience to said writ, do make known, and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the THIRD TUESDAY (FIFTEENTH DAY) OF DECEMBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river, to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, east of Wood-street, and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached hereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, except so much thereof as is contained within the boundaries of the "Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh," are also to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of the borough of the "Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh," included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the corner of Penn and Washington streets, on Alexander Laughlin's land, thence along the line of the City of Pittsburgh, to the middle of the Allegheny river, thence by the middle of the said river up the same to a point opposite John M'Donald and Joseph Patterson's line, adjoining O'Hara's property, thence south-eastwardly to said John M'Donald's and Patterson's line, and along said line and that of Boyle Irwin, to his south eastern corner, thence along his line at or near the foot of the hill commonly called Grant's hill, thence to the south eastern corner of the Methodist burying ground, thence along the southern line of the said burying ground, and by a line pursuing the course thereof, to the line of the city of Pittsburgh, thence by said line to the place of beginning; are to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor, in said borough.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the white house lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of James H. Neel, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township, are to meet at the house of John Kerr, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, farm, up to Willet'son Street's run (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Bryson) and thence down the said run to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Conner, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of Audly M'Farland, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township, are to meet at the house of John Charles (now occupied by Mr. Mitchell) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township (excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh) are to meet at the house of Wm. R. Graham (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny, and those resident within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Campbell, in said borough.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of Wm. Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jun.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house, late of John Connelly, deceased.

The electors of Franklin township, are to meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

And the electors of Indiana township, are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot,

One person to serve as MEMBER OF CONGRESS, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Wilkins.

And whereas in and by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed on the 18th day of February, 1805, it is directed that when any vacancy shall happen by death, resignation or otherwise, in the representation of the people of this State in the House of Representatives of the United States, the election to supply such vacancy shall be holden and conducted in the same manner and under the care and regulation of the same officers who conducted the next preceding annual election, subject to the same penalties as are or hereafter may be inflicted on delinquent election officers.

Also in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state, passed on the 3d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid. are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the third Tuesday in December next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the 15th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the independence of the United States, the fifty-fourth.

WM. CAVEN, *Sheriff.*

November 20—4t.

☞*VALUABLE REAL ESTATE*☜ FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, in Lots to suit purchasers, A TRACT OF LAND, containing about One Hundred and Forty-Two Acres, lying on the Four Mile Run, in Pitt township. The Tract has been subdivided into Lots and Lanes, a diagram of which may be seen, and all other information had, upon application to either of the undersigned.

T. B. DALLAS.
W. W. FETTERMAN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20—6t

NOS. DRAWN in the Union Canal Lottery, Class 13 for 1829:

19 28 44 37 1 15 25 27 57

☞ Three Prizes of $1,000, one of $600, two of $200, besides many of inferior note, have been presented and paid by

G. A. COOK,
Ag't for Yates & M'Intyre.

Managers' Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Nov. 20, 1829.—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

The Union Canal Lottery

OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CLASS NUMBER 14 FOR 1829.
To be drawn at Philadelphia
On THURSDAY, December 17, 1829.

Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

60 NUMBER LOTTERY—9 DRAWN BALLOTS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
2	10,000	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
1	4 210	4,210
10	1,000	10,000
10	600	6,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
29	200	5,800
51	100	5,100
51	90	4,590
51	80	4,080
51	70	3,570
102	60	6,120
102	50	5,100
102	40	4,080
204	30	6,120
1122	20	22,440
11475	10	114,750
13395 prizes		$273,760

20825 blanks—34220 tickets

Whole Tickets, $10; *Halves*, $5; *Quarters*, $2,50; *Eighths*, $1,25.

Orders from abroad (post paid) enclosing cash, or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register containing an official statement of the drawing will be sent to each adventurer.

☞ Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to, or address
GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Nov. 20, 1829.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Testatum Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Wednesday, the 9th day of December next*, at 11 o'clock, A. M, the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest, and claim of *John Jenkins*, of, in and to a certain piece of woodland, situate in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, containing from 15 to 25 acres; bounded by the Monongahela river, by land of Andrew M'Farland and others, being a portion of a tract, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres, situate in Nottingham township, Washington county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Jenkins, at the suit of Joseph Lawrence, surviving executor, &c., of Eleazer Jenkins, Esq. deceased, and to be sold by me.

WM. CAVEN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1829—3tw

PURCHASERS TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the piece or parcel of land advertised to be sold by Wm. Caven, Esq. Sheriff of Allegheny county, as the property of John Jenkins, on the 9th day of December next, by virtue of a writ of testatum vend. ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county, was sold unto the subscriber on the 18th day of September, 1829, for a valuable consideration, as will appear by a reference to the office of recording of deeds of Allegheny county, where the agreement is left to be placed on record. I shall proceed to enforce my title against any purchase at law.

JAMES LOBBER.

November 27—3t.*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN CONNER, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby required to make payment to the undersigned; and all having claims against said estate are required to present them, for adjustment, without delay.

JAMES CONNER,
SAMUEL CONNER.
Executors.

Nov. 27, 1829—4*

POONAH OR THEOREM PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he will give lessons, for a short time, explanatory of the new and elegant art of POONAH PAINTING. The great advantage of this style over every other is, that a knowledge of it may be obtained in a few lessons, and that it does not require any previous acquaintance with Painting or Drawing. ☞ Specimens of Flowers, Fruit, &c. may be seen at Mr. Hillier's New Looking Glass and Print Store, No. 7 Fifth street, near Market.

WM. HAYDON, from Philadelphia.

P. S.—The subscriber has a great variety of *ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS* for sale, which are well adapted for the use of chair painters, coach painters, carvers, &c.

November 20—tf.

WHOLESALE
QUEENSWARE,
Glass & China Warehouse,
WOOD STREET.

Thomas G. Gaylord

IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.

He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.

Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

Through to Baltimore in 3 and a half days.

IMPORTANT TO BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA TRAVELLERS.

EAGLE line of Splendid Post Coaches leaves Griffith's Pittsburgh Hotel, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; by the way of Mount Pleasant, Somerset, Bedford, M'Connelsburgh, and Chambersburgh, to Baltimore and Philadelphia, through in three and a half days, travelling by day-light only.

Superior Coaches, first rate teams, and careful, sober drivers, are on this route.

FOR JAS. REESIDES & Co.
Proprietors.
WM. FULLER, *Agent.*

Nov. 10.—4w

For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.

Inquire of
GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street

May 12—tf.

☞A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared: upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow; the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.

☞ The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON, } *Ex'rs.*
BENJAMIN KELSO,

October 13, 1829.—tf

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys.* The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore.* Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of

DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1yism.

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *Is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop*, having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties,

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 13, 1829—wtf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence: and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

NEW MUSIC.—PIANO FORTES.

W. R. COPPOCK has received, and for sale, at his Music Room, 39 Second-st. opposite the Post Office, two elegant Piano Fortes, from the celebrated factory of Firth & Hale, New York; which, for quality of tone, and evenness of touch, are not equalled in this place. Also, a choice collection of MUSIC, comprising all the new and fashionable Songs, Marches, Rondos, Variations, &c. &c. of New York and Boston; the whole will be disposed of at the original price

Ladies wishing to obtain music, can hear the same played over before purchasing.

Mr. Coppock's class for Young Ladies on the Piano Forte, with singing, is now commencing.—Application to be made as above.

N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned.

October 6, 1829.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

COTTON AND WOOLLEN
Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞ Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

WM. G. DAVIS & CO.

MAIN STREET, BLAIRSVILLE,

WILL attend to Receiving, Storing, and Forwarding Merchandise of every description which may be confided to their care, to be conveyed by either the canal or land carriage.

ALSO,

A general Agency & Commission Business.

Blairsville, Oct. 30—7t

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE in Third, between Wood and Market Streets.

Inqure of
CHAS. H. ISRAELL,
Paterson's Row.

Sept. 1.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No.33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.
AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows*; the *Emur*, or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger*, or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin*; *Coatimundi*; several *Monkeys*; *two living Porcupines*; *Porcupine Fish*; *Lobster*, 3 *feet long*; *Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good a quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream clored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb, 27, 1829—wtf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coalbanks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

March 14.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News INK, for fall and summer use, in kegs from 15 to 26 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

June 6—wtf